THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9487. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1782.

JOHN MACKENZIE acquaints his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has lately fet up as a BAKER in the Town of Dingwall, and furnifhes BREAD of all kinds, of the beft quality, upon the moft reafonable terms; therefore hops for a fhare of the public favour.

GRASS AT CRAIGHOUSE.

THE PARKS of CRAIGHOUSE, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, being now in fine condition, are OPENED for Horfes and Cafe, which will be taken in daily, at the ufual rates, by Alexander hite at Craighoufe.

There is at the fame place, a FIELD of exceeding good CLOVER, to be LET for two cuttings.—Apply to Alexander White.

TEAS AND SPIRITS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

OHN STURROCK fenior, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, hereby informs his Friends and the Public, That he s given over the retail branch in favour of his fon JOHN STURROCK nior, who being provided in a large Stock of TEAS and SPIRITS, pes to merit the favours of the Public, by always furnifhing them with e beft goods, at the loweft prices.

The faid JOHN STURROCK, fen. has prefently on hand a large ftock of NE FRESH CONGO TEAS, purchafed by him at the laft fale of the aft India Company, which he propofes felling in *Wholefale only*; and as purchafed this Tea on the loweft terms, he flatters himfelf none in e trade has it in their power to underfell him in that article.

This tea being in the original packages, will be permitted to any perfon or place in Great Britain; and thofe who chufe may have it permitted from the India-Houfe, provided they take a whole lot at once.

He has likewife on hand a large ftock of RUM, BRANDY, and PORT INE, of excellent quality, to be fold alfo in wholefale.

N. B. The above tea will be found both better in quality and cheaper an that which has lately been fmuggled into this country.

ALEXANDER STODART and COMPANY

are moved from the Exchange, to a fhop in Bridge Street, being the fecond upon the weft fide below the Great Stairs to the Market.

MR MACKELL (one of the partners) is lately arrived from London and Manchefter, and has brought home a very complete affortment of the moft fafhionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, viz. Queens Cloths, &c. for habits, variety of the neweft ftripped Muflins and other Cotton articles, rich corded and ftripped fummer Luteftrings and Taffeties, which are the prevailing fafhion at prefent in London, and all the variety of the moft fafhionable Silks, as ufual.

Superfine, Livery, and other Cloths; the neweft Summer Fancy Waiftcoats, in Silk and other Stuffs; Black Silks for breeches of the beft quality; Manchefter Stuffs for ditto; Hats; White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hofe; and Ladies White Silk ditto; Likewife, a complete affortment of plain white Linens, of the beft fabrick, and loweft prices.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE, AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houfe in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

The Lands and Eftate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, with the fuperiority of fome acres in Auchtermuchty. The Lands of Lathrisk and Freuchie contain about 700 acres, moftly inclofed and fubdivided by ditches and hedges and ftripes of planting, and lie within a mile of the town of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets in Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar Lime Hill, and the Marle pit at Bow-houfe, where marle is fold at 4 d. per boll. There is a neat manfion-houfe on the eftate, with a complete fet of offices, a large kitchen garden, furrounded with a high brick wall and orchard, both ftored with fruit-trees of the beft kinds; and all the farm-houfes are in good condition. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cefs-books at 1151 l. Scots. The lands of Lathrisk are moftly fet in grafs this year, and all out of leafe, except the Mill and Mill-lands under tack for two years yet to run. The prefent free rent, after all deductions, is 65 l. Sterling, exclufive of the manfion-houfe and offices, pigeon-houfe, and grafs in the plantations and ftripes of about thirty acres, where the trees are in a very thriving condition. The upfet price to be 10,800 l. Sterling.

II. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Clofe, Edinburgh, poffeffed by Sir James Campbell, conſiſting of feven rooms, clofets, kitchen, and cellars, inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

III. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morrifon's Clofe, being the fifth ſtorey of Sym's Land, conſiſting of two rooms, bed-clofets and kitchen, inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance at 1290 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE being the ſecond ſtorey of the new land at the head of Cant's Clofe, conſiſting of a handſome dining-room to the ſtreet, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with cellar entering from the clofe, poſſeſſed by Mr Bow merchant.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, plans, rental, &c. And George Barclay overſeer at Lathrisk will ſhow the eſtate.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres paſture, in the pariſh of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent ſoil, and good condition, having been for ſeveral years paſt in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat houſe, and complete ſet of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-houſe. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Leckiebank.—Thoſe inclining for a private purchaſe may apply to William Peaſton, Eſq; of Soutra, at his houſe in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title deeds.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of John Haddow vintner in Lanark, upon Friday the 6th day of September next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon, and two afternoon,

ALL and HAILL the Twenty-Shilling Land, being part of the Four-pound Land of GREENFIELD, with houſes, biggings, yards, moſſes, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and pertinents thereof, as the ſame is poſſeſſed at preſent by William Inglis and his tenants and cottars, with the teind-ſheaves and other teinds thereof, great and ſmall, parſonage and vicarage, lying within the lordſhip and barony of Carnwath, and ſheriffdom of Lanark: And alſo, All and Haill the Twenty-Shilling Land of the Four-Pound Land of Greenfield called EASTERHOUSE, with houſes, biggings, yards, meadows, peats, parts, pendicles, privileges, and haill pertinents of the ſame, lying within the barony of Carnwath, and ſheriffdom of Lanark, likewiſe poſſeſſed by the ſaid William Inglis.

The conditions of ſale and progreſs of writs to be ſeen in the hands of William Young writer in Edinburgh; and a copy of the ſaid conditions in the hands of John Wilſon Town clerk of Lanark.

WRIGHT's OLD STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,

Facing the King's Mews, Charing-Croſs, London.

TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the preſent State Lottery of Ireland, are now ſelling on the very loweſt terms.—This Lottery will be drawn by his Majeſty's commiſſioners, the ſame as in London; and the prizes will be paid in full, agreeable to act of Parliament, bearing 9¼ l. per cent. Engliſh, which makes it ſuperior to any former Iriſh lottery by more than 20 per cent. Tickets are divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths.

PRESENT PRICE:

Ticket, 6 l.

Half,	L. 3 2 0	Eighth,	L. 0 16 0
Quarter,	1 11 6	Sixteenth,	0 8 6

This office has been remarkable for ſelling and ſharing many capital prizes, particularly in the two laſt lotteries, one 20,000 l. one 10,000 l. two 5000 l. one 3000 l. (as being firſt drawn) three 2000 l. five 1000 l. and ten 500 l. And likewiſe a 10,000 l. laſt Iriſh Lottery, divided into chances.

Mr WRIGHT's PLAN OF CHANCES,

Which has been ſo highly approved of by the Public at large, being calculated on the moſt liberal plan for adventurers which can be offered; and thoſe chances will be paid full Engliſh money as ſoon as drawn, without any deduction whatever, viz.

CHANCES *which contain* TWENTY NUMBERS, *for* ONE GUINEA.

L.	s.		L.
400	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	10,000
200	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	5,000
100	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	2,000
50	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	1,000
50	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	500
25	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	100
25	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	50
10	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	20
1	1	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	10
100	0	if the ſame as the firſt-drawn on the firſt day.	
250	0	if either of the twenty numbers is the laſt drawn.	

CHANCES *alſo of* ONE GUINEA, which exclude the 10 l. prizes.

	L.		L.
If a Prize of	10,000 — 1400	If a Prize of	50 — 8
If a Prize of	5,000 — 700	If a Prize of	20 — 6
If a Prize of	2,000 — 300	If firſt-drawn	— 150
If a Prize of	1,000 — 150	If firſt-drawn 10th day	75
If a Prize of	500 — 75	If firſt-drawn 25th day	75
If a Prize of	100 — 16	If laſt drawn	— 150

On the above chances may be had, halves at 10 s. 6 d. and quarters at 5 s. 6 d. with a juſt proportion of benefits.

Tickets regiſtered at 6 d. per number, and the earlieſt account ſent to any part of the kingdom.—The Lottery begins drawing the 24th day of June.

Orders are taken in for tickets and ſhares, and chances, may be had (with ſchemes of the whole gratis) of Patrick Anderſon bookſeller, Edinburgh; William Anderſon, Stirling; John Gillies, Perth; Joſeph Taylor, Aberdeen; James Imlach, Banff; and John Macpherſon, Inverneſs.

During the drawing, a particular expreſs will arrive at this office, with an account of each day's drawing.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the pariſh of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.

As alſo, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the pariſh of Langſide, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchaſers may apply to John Wauchope writer to the ſignet, George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands and Eſtate of GOSPERTRIE,

lying in the pariſh of Strathmiglo and ſhire of Fife.

And the LANDS of BALNETHILL, in the pariſh of Portmoak and ſhire of Kinroſs.

Theſe lands are ſituated within three miles of Kinroſs, and in the neighbourhood of other market towns. They are very extenſive, of a good ſoil, and are capable of great improvement.

The preſent yearly rent is about 198 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both eſtates hold feu of ſubjects ſuperior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The above eſtate of Goſpertrie will be ſold either in whole or in two ſeparate lots; one lot to conſiſt of the farm of Weſter Goſpertrie, with the pendicle called Hedderwick, the preſent free rent whereof is 74 l. 14 s. Sterling; and the other lot to conſiſt of the farm of Eaſter Goſpertrie and Glenſide, including the pendicle of Law of Goſpertrie, the preſent free rent of which is 76 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling, with forty-two hens and ſixteen carriages.

The title-deeds are in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover-ſtreet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

A Neutral Veſſal for Hamburgh,

THE

FRAU MARIA,

Captain HANS CHRISTIAN HOLTZ,

Is now at Leith, taking in goods for Hamburgh, and will ſail in ten days.

Apply to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

If any of your numerous readers will anſwer the following QUERIES in the affirmative, they will confer a ſingular favour on, Sir,

Your and their moſt humble ſervant,

IMPARTIAL.

Lanark-ſhire, May 14. 1782.

I. IF Reformed Churches take the NEW TESTAMENT for their rule, and follow the example of the firſt Chriſtians, ſhould patronage have any place in the Church of Scotland?

II. Can they be friends to our conſtitution, who are advocates for patronage, which is a direct breach of the Union between Scotland and England?

III. If a patron was compelled to allow a neighbour of his to chuſe ſervants for him, though contrary to an expreſs agreement between them; and had, for inſtance, a ſteward thruſt into his family, who, inſtead of bread made of fine flour, ſhould order it to be baked with flour mixed with bran, aſhes, and dung, and preſented to table; could the patron tamely ſubmit to ſuch conduct?

IV. If patrons are in poſſeſſion of the tithes in a pariſh, in lieu of preſenting a miniſter; if miniſters ſtipends are paid by the heritors, their houſes and glebes taken out of the property of a pariſh, is it any hardſhip on patrons to loſe their right of preſenting miniſters?

V. Can a preſentation from a patron entitle a miniſter to a ſtipend from a pariſh, though the patron has no property in that pariſh, nor contributes a farthing towards a miniſter's ſupport?

VI. If heritors are not allowed a voice in chuſing a miniſter, though they pay his ſtipend; would it be unjuſt in them to withhold their proportion of ſtipend, from ſuch as are not legally ſettled in a pariſh, and let them pay them who employ them?

VII. Seeing no miniſter can be legally ſettled without a call from the majority of a pariſh, have intruders, who are placed by preſentation, a title to the ſtipend liſters?

VIII. If, according to the act 1712 reſtoring patronage, the people have ſtill their right left them of chuſing or refuſing a preſentee, could it proceed from any good motive in church-courts, to deprive them of that right, and to pull down with *their hands* this part of our happy conſtitution?

IX. Seeing our church-courts have, for many years paſt, been acting directly contrary to the conſtitution of our church, have they cauſe to boaſt of *this*, as an enlightened age?

X. If the peoples right to chuſe a miniſter, is ſecured to them, even by the act reſtoring patronage, could they be deprived of that right by any acts of Preſbyteries, ſynods, or general aſſemblies?

XI. Was it becauſe the people in Scotland thought their right not worth contending for; or, that they deſpaired of ſucceſs, that they have ſo tamely ſubmitted to the violation of the Union-ſettlement?

XII. Had it been a work of the vaſt multitude of real Chriſtians in Scotland, who have dropt communion with the eſtabliſhed church, to have ſpent a few hundred pounds Sterling in ſeeking a repeal of the law reſtoring Patronage, or at leaſt having the peoples right aſcertained of chuſing a miniſter, than to have laid out many thouſands in building meeting-houſes, and maintaining miniſters?

XIII. Would it be more like real Chriſtians, to carry on diviſions, which have a direct tendency to ſour one party againſt another, and deſtroy the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, which teaches us to eſteem others better than ourſelves, and to love our brethren, than to join in making one vigorous effort, to have the law reſtoring Patronage repealed?

XIV. If no ſettlement of a miniſter can, even according to the act 1712, be legal, without a call from the majority of a pariſh, can miniſters aiming at reformation in the church of Scotland, countenance a violent ſettlement, or hold communion with a miniſter who accepts of a preſentation before he knows the voice of a pariſh, or comes in againſt their will?

XV. If elders are to viſit their proportion of a pariſh, take care of the poor, &c. is there any example or precept in the NEW TESTAMENT for non-reſiding elders; is there any connection between men of power and influence, or perhaps only underſtrappers, who have not a profeſſion of religion, ſeldom attend public ordinances, or worſhip God in their families, and the church of Chriſt? does ſhe depend on this world, or has ſhe gained any thing by being connected with it?

XVI. If an application is made by the heritors, elders, and people in Scotland, to the Legiſlature, to repeal the act 1712, reſtoring Patronage, will the petitioners incur cenſure from Government, when they would deſerve praiſe, in pleading for nothing but what they are juſtly entitled to by our conſtitution; and is it poſſible their petitions will be rejected?

XVII. If, by an application to the Legiſlature, we ſhould have aſcertained to us the peoples right of calling a miniſter by the act 1712, would our labour be loſt, though we obtained no more?

XVIII. Laſt corrupt clergymen ſhould again rob us of our privileges, and wreath the yoke of Patronage about our necks, would it be right to reſt ſatisfied with having the peoples right of chuſing a miniſter aſcertained, and not inſiſt on having the act 1712 reſtoring Patronage repealed?

XIX. Is there a real Chriſtian in Scotland who does not know, that a kingdom divided againſt itſelf is [illegible] its overthrow?

XX. Notwithſtanding, ſhall this laudable plan meet with no oppoſition, from pretended friends, or open enemies?

A late correſpondence having been variouſly related in many public companies, a correſpondent has favoured us with the following as authentic copies of the whole proceeding.

No. I.

Lord RAWDON's *letter to the Duke of* RICHMOND, *delivered to him by Lord* LIGONIER, *on Thurſday evening, at four o'clock, Feb.* 21. 1782.

To the Duke of RICHMOND.

My Lord, *Thurſday Noon, Feb.* 21. 1782.

I AM this moment arrived from Ireland, from whence I have been haſtened by the illiberal advantage which you have taken of my abſence. When I learned, by the public papers, that an enquiry into the execution of Iſaac Haynes, of South Carolina, was moved for before the Houſe of Lords, I feared that their Lordſhips would not find any materials on which to decide their opinions; but from the unſpotted juſtice of that high court of honour, I reſted ſecure that vague ſurmiſes, and unſupported inſinuations, would not be permitted to affect the public character of a Britiſh officer. The Houſe, as I conjectured, have rejected the ſuſpicion with diſdain. It now reſts with me to notice ſuch perſonal injury towards my private reputation, as would not become the ſubject of their Lordſhip's animadverſion.

The expreſſions with which you, my Lord, introduced the motion, were as unneceſſary to the buſineſs, as they are little reconcileable to the dignity of a ſenator, the public ſpirit of a citizen, or the candour of a gentleman; of courſe, I feel them fit objects for my reſentment. I do therefore require, that you, my Lord, ſhall make a public excuſe, *in ſuch manner, and in ſuch terms, as I ſhall dictate*, for the ſcandalous imputation which you have thrown on my humanity, a quality which ought to be as dear in a ſoldier's eſtimation, as valour itſelf. If your Grace had rather abet your malignity with your ſword, I ſhall rejoice in bringing the matter to that. Beſides the conſideration of my own wrongs, I ſhall think myſelf the avenger of my brother officers in America, to whoſe ſecurity you have given an oblique attaint, by your affected fears for the conſequences of General Greene's proclamation.

(Signed) RAWDON.

No. II.

Anſwer of the Duke of RICHMOND *to Lord* RAWDON's *letter, taken in writing by Lord* LIGONIER, *from the Duke's own mouth; received at nine o'clock on Thurſday evening, Feb.* 21.

THE Duke declines receiving the letter, as it is couched in terms which he thinks unjuſtifiable. That it was never his intention, ſo he firmly believes he had made uſe of no expreſſion that could poſſibly be miſconſtrued into a perſonal attack on Lord Rawdon. That he has no objection to referring to the Chancellor for his recollection and opinion on the ſubject; and that, if he can recollect any expreſſion in the courſe of the debate, that could be applied as injurious to the character of Lord Rawdon, he will take an opportunity, in his place, of diſavowing ſuch intention; provided Lord Rawdon deſires the Duke

so to do, in more admissible language. That Lord Rawdon has not specified any thing injurious to his character; consequently the Duke cannot at present give any other answer.

No. III.

Reply of Lord RAWDON *to the Duke of* RICHMOND's *answer. Feb.* 21, *ten o'clock at night.*

LORD Rawdon will not admit any one expression in his letter to be unjustifiable, after the liberty which the Duke of Richmond has taken with his character. It is not of any particular word made use of by the Duke that Lord Rawdon complains; but Lord Rawdon arraigns the general cast of the proceedings which has publickly exposed him to the suspicion of wanton severity and abuse of power. That the Duke of Richmond should get up in his place in the House, and disavow the idea of calling any the most distant insinuation upon Lord Rawdon's conduct, is the mode of excuse which Lord Rawdon would require. But the terms, as the letter mentioned, must be dictated by Lord Rawdon.

Thursday, ten at night.

No. IV.

Copy of a paper in the Duke of RICHMOND's *hand-writing, brought to Lord* RAWDON *by Lord* LIGONIER *and General* CONWAY, *on Friday noon, Feb.* 22.

LORD Rawdon says, that he will not admit any one expression in his letter to be unjustifiable, after the liberty the Duke of Richmond has taken with his character;---but as the fact is that Lord Rawdon has been misinformed, and the Duke of Richmond did not take any liberty with Lord Rawdon's character, and has declared so to Lord Ligonier,---he must persist in thinking several of the expressions in Lord Rawdon's letter very unjustifiable.

Lord Rawdon says, he does not complain of any particular word made use of by the Duke of Richmond; consequently the Duke of Richmond can have none to explain.

But Lord Rawdon says, he arraigns the general cast of the proceeding:—this also the Duke of Richmond denies to have been in any degree personal to Lord Rawdon, which he took very particular pains to explain, in the opening of that business. In proof of this assertion, he has already expressed, and now repeats, his willingness to refer it to the Chancellor, whose name has been mentioned as having possibly conceived it otherwise, or to any other unprejudiced Peer,---whether the whole or any part of the Duke of Richmond's conduct had the least personality toward Lord Rawdon?---and if, contrary to his expectations, any thing of that nature can be imputed to him, he will be very ready, as it never was his intention, to say so in his place, upon a desire from Lord Rawdon, expressed in such terms as a man of honour can comply with—but a moment's reflection must satisfy Lord Rawdon that the Duke of Richmond cannot suffer himself to be dictated to by any man, and that such expressions can only serve to make it impossible for the Duke of Richmond to give Lord Rawdon the reasonable satisfaction he is otherwise, of his own accord, desirous of doing, by disclaiming any intentions of attacking Lord Rawdon's personal character, if any unprejudiced Peer, who was present, will say that there was the least reason for supposing he had done so.

No. V.

Letter from Lord RAWDON *to the Duke of* R[illegible]

The Duke of Richmond forgets that Lord Rawdon does not *solicit*, but *require*, satisfaction for a gross injury offered (it matters not whether through design or carelessness) to his reputation. Were any reference necessary, the approved honour, as well as the distinguished ability of the Chancellor, would decide Lord Rawdon to submit the case to his opinion; but Lord Rawdon's feelings can alone determine whether any imputation may affect his character from the late proceeding of the Duke of Richmond.—Lord Rawdon has left the Duke the only alternative his honour will allow.

The excuse required is here subjoined. It is expected that it shall be delivered in full House, by the Duke, in his place.

Friday, 3 afternoon.

"I find that my motion, for the enquiry into the execution "of ISAAC HAYNES, has been considered as provoking a sus- "picion against Lord RAWDON's justice and humanity. I "solemnly protest, that I did not conceive that it could throw "the most distant insinuation upon his Lordship's conduct; "nor did I ever mean to say any thing, that could have that "tendency. Since I learn that the matter is thought liable to "bear a false construction, I declare that I am very sorry to "have introduced it upon authority, to which (at the time "of making my motion) I said I could affix no degree of cre- "dit."

No. VI.

Memorandum of the RESULT.

Lord Rawdon having requested Lord Ligonier, to demand from the Duke of Richmond, a decisive option upon the alternative proposed in the first letter, adhered to in the second message, and again ultimately insisted on in the message of last night—General Conway has this morning signified to Lord Rawdon, on the part of the Duke of Richmond, his Grace's unqualified acquiescence, in making the excuse as required by Lord Rawdon.

Saturday, Feb. 23, *two o'clock afternoon.*

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Monday, June* 11.

HEARD counsel on the appeal from the Court of Session, the Earl of Aboyne appellant, and the Earl of Aberdeen respondent.—After hearing Mr Wallace and Mr Macdonald on the one part, and the Lord Advocate and Mr Rae on the other, the judgment of the Court of Session was affirmed.—This was a difference about the right of pasturage, and was an appendix to the Earl of Aberdeen's process with Irvine of Drum, and he has now finally succeeded in his claims.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON the commitment of the bill for laying a tax of 18d. per cent. on all insurances on houses, &c. Mr *Byng* moved, That instead of 18d. the tax should be only 1s. This, he said, the citizens of London, and his constituents at large, thought themselves urged to request, from the conviction that 18d. would be a most heavy tax on the commerce and trade of the metropolis.

Mr *Hamet* seconded the motion.

It was opposed by Mr *Montague*, who said merely, that the session was so far advanced, that it would be hurtful to the public service to stop the progress of a bill which had been so long before them, and so thoroughly weighed.

On the question being put, the numbers were,

Noes, 73 Ayes, 48

The bill was then read in its original state.

The House then went into a Committee on Mr Pelham's bill for granting indulgence to substitutes serving in the militia, when several clauses were proposed, and a variety of desultory argument took place, which it would not be easy nor material to follow. The first clause moved was to prevent men from being retained as militia in any regiment, who were not born in the county to which the said militia belonged.—This was agreed to.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* moved, that any substitute who should accept of more than 5 l. for serving, should be forced either to serve for the war, or, at the expiration of three years, should have the option of going into the regular service. This clause was strongly contested, and on the division the numbers were,

Ayes 47 Noes 29

Mr *Pelham*, the father of the bill, thus seeing it hampered with a clause which he considered as exceedingly injurious and oppressive to the militia, in exact imitation of the Marquis of Graham the day before, moved, that the Speaker should leave the chair. This was contested, and on a division the numbers were,

Ayes 78 Noes 74

The bill was then gone through, and the Ministers framed the bill to give strength to the regular forces.

The Right Honourable General *Conway* then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Lords Lieutenants of counties to inroll the citizens and others under their jurisdictions into armed associations, under certain restrictions, for the internal defence of the country, and to be called forth by the Government, and paid as a national militia, as occasion might require. He said he would not enter into any detail of argument on the present occasion. The proper time would come for the House to enter into the principle and provisions of the bill, and to frame it to their liking.

After two or three speeches, it was agreed to without a division.

Mr *Coke* of Nottingham moved, that the letter of the Earl of Shelburne to the different Lords Lieutenants, Magistrates, and corporations of this country, with the answers of the said Magistrates, be laid before the House.

This was strongly opposed by his Majesty's Ministers as unnecessary; and on a division the numbers were,

Ayes 22 Noes 68

The report was received from the Committee on the sugar refiners bill, and was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, June* 12.

READ a second time the East-India, turnpike tax, and tonnage bills, and committed the two last for the morrow.

The House having then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord *John Cavendish* moved, that the sum of 300,000l. be granted to pay off the debt due on his Majesty's civil list. This sum, he said, was greater by 8 or 900l. than the debt; but the overplus should be accounted for. The manner in which he intended to raise the money was by issuing Exchequer bills, bearing only 3 per cent. interest. The debt this vote would thus lay upon the nation would be liquidated in a short time; as he believed, that in the space of about six years the savings to be made by retrenchments in the civil list establishments would discharge both interest and principal of the 300,000l. for which he now applied to the Committee.—The question being put upon his Lordship's motion, it was carried without any debate.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on Lord Mahon's bill for preventing expences at elections of Members to serve in Parliament.—Almost every clause in the bill occasioned debate; but the principal clause was that which subjects to an incapacity of serving in Parliament all who shall be aiding or assisting in defraying the expences of votes at elections, or in paying their expences to and from the place of election.

This Mr Powis thought was too severe. He was of opinion it would be fully sufficient to incapacitate the candidates or their agents, and not to extend the penalty to those who might wish to put themselves to expence, in order to serve their friends.

Mr *Coxe* insisted that it would be nugatory to restrain the candidates and their agents from going to expences, if their friends were left at liberty to do it for them; and that by avoiding the name of agent, they would entirely defeat the purposes of the bill; the necessity of the bill must strike every gentleman, as at present there was scarcely a fortune that could support the expence of a contested election.

Mr *Burrow* was of the same opinion; to carry from London to Gloucestor 150 electors, had cost him 1500 guineas; a bill therefore that should cut off the possibility of such expences in future, would be very

For it — — 42
Against it — — 20
Majority — — 22

Sir *John Wrottesley*, as Chairman, then went through the other clauses; after which the House adjourned.

Sir *Cecil Wray* took the oaths and his seat for Westminster.

From the London Papers, June 13.

LONDON.

The reports of Lord Rodney having taken several more French ships have, in some measure, been confirmed, as government has received intelligence from Mr Fitzherbert, our Resident at Brussels, that Lord Rodney had taken l'Amiable, Caton, Jason, and Serieux, several days after the glorious 12th of April. As the particulars, however, of these captures are not known, it is generally imagined three, of the above four, are those mentioned by Sir James Wallace, taken in the Mona passage.

The advices from Brussels further say, that the Surveillante struck on a rock, on making round the east-point of St Domingo, and that every soul perished.

Even the French accounts acknowledge, that all the ships which were dismasted in the late engagement would be rendered unserviceable, as they had no spare masts in that part of the West-Indies where they took shelter after the action.

The French have so general an idea of peace, that their funds have advanced considerably within these few days.

Advices were last night received by Government, by the way of France, that after the glorious action in the West Indies on the 12th of April, four ships of the line, belonging to de Grasse's fleet, made immediately for the port of Curassoa, a Dutch settlement, and that two of them sunk as they were entering the harbour.—This account comes through the same medium, and with the same pretensions to belief, as that lately mentioned respecting the capture of the Caton, Jason, Serieux, and l'Amiable. They both want the final confirmation of a regular dispatch, but both come through such a quarter as entitles them to no inconsiderable degree of confidence.

Dispatches were received late last night at the Admiralty, from Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross; they are dated at sea, the 6th inst. but bring no information of consequence, but that the fleet under his command were all well, and the Dutch still in the Texel, without discovering any disposition to come out.

Advices are received from Brest, that an epidemic disorder reigns there with such violence as to stop the works in the Arsenal; their hospitals are full, and the crews of all the ships are in a most sickly condition.

The Dutch letters, by the last mail, speak in very humble terms of the late disaster the French squadron met with in the West Indies; they make the loss to France twelve ships of the line: they conclude with observing—this is the season for negociating for peace, and we hope the opportunity will not be let slip.

A private letter from the Hague says, that since the news has arrived of the defeat of the French in the West Indies, and the loss of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, expresses have been daily sending to and from the Courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, which makes it believed there that there is something on the carpet for entering into a negociation for a peace with England.

That the Empress of Russia has already determined to espouse the cause of this country against our numerous foes, we are the more inclined to believe, from its being credited in a quarter where we have been rarely misinformed.

They write from Stockholm, that the Dutch minister having applied in form, by order of his master, for some assistance in this critical situation, had received for answer, "That his Swedish Majesty was very willing to interpose his good offices, whenever the belligerent powers seemed inclined for peace."

A commission passed the Great Seal last week, appointing the Honourable Mr Grenville, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; it seems, when Mr Grenville first went to Paris, he only carried with him credential letters, to bring about a negociation for a peace, which has been lately brought to such maturity, that he is now empowered to sign the preliminaries.—*Morn. Chron.*

The Pearl frigate, Captain Montague, is arrived at Portsmouth from New-York, which place the left on the 13th ult. General Clinton came passenger in her, brings word to government that an account had been received there of Admiral Rodney's victory over the French fleet, which caused such universal joy in that city, and its neighbourhood, as is scarce possible to be described. They entertained the most sanguine hopes it would induce the Americans to listen to overtures of peace, and as General Carleton arrived there on the 9th with proposals for a reconciliation, from the new ministry, a correspondence, it was expected, would be opened in a few days between the Commander in Chief and the American Congress.

Yesterday, the Earl of Lincoln kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed Colonel of the 75th regiment of Foot, in the room of General Morrison. As did the Duke of Hamilton on coming to the title of the Duke of Brandon; and General Honeywood, on his appointment to the 3d regiment of dragoons, vacant by the death of Lord Robert Manners.

Yesterday, at half-past eleven, Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. candidate for the city of Westminster, attended by Mr Secretary Fox, Lord Mountmorres, Sir Charles Turner, Bart. the Hon. George Byng, Mr Baker, Mr Brett, and a long train of the most respectable electors, appeared upon the Hustings at St Paul's Church, Covent-garden.

The usual ceremonies being gone through, Mr Baker proposed Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. as a proper person to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament, in the room of Sir George Rodney, now a Peer. He prefaced his proposal by a delineation of the character and principles of the candidate: His character, he said, was unimpeached, and his principles were known and tried: He had already served in Parliament, and always evinced himself a staunch friend to the freedom of the people.

Mr Brett seconded the motion.

There being now a loud cry for Mr Fox, that gentleman came forward, and in a speech, wherein he recapitulated his former promise to his constituents, declared, that as his conduct had always been, so it always should be, founded on the broad basis of public liberty.

No second person offering their service, the returning officer declared Sir Cecil Wray duly elected.

Sir Cecil, in a short speech, returned thanks to his constituents, assuring them, that their interest, and the interest of his country, should be the invariable object of his conduct both in Parliament.

Here the business, as far as it nearly regarded the election, ended, when a droll ceremonial of chairing ensued. An elegant chair was ordered, but not arriving in time, the Workhouse chair, about which were several strong ropes, was brought to the Hustings, and the new member was forced into it by the populace, who carried him, in a truly ludicrous situation, nearly as far as Southampton-street, when with great difficulty he prevailed upon the people to permit him to descend, and he walked to Bamford's Room, accompanied by his committee and friends, two and two, amidst the shouts of the populace.

CALCUTTA.

Copy of the public official accounts of the taking of Bijah Gurh.

Camp, Bijah Gurh, Nov. 11. 1781.

To General Stibbert, Commander in Chief.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, of the surrender of this place, which was taken possession of last night, by Europeans and native grenadiers, and light infantry, under Major Crawford.

"The Rhanny is allowed to reside in this province, or to follow her son, as she may choose; and if the last, will be escorted to our frontiers by a proper safeguard. She is also to have fifteen per cent. on the effects in the fort.

"The behaviour of the officers and troops has been such, upon the whole of the service, since the breaking out of the war, as to merit my warmest acknowledgements, and I hope it will be in some measure rewarded by the prizes from the effects in the fort.

"Had not the besieged surrendered, a mine would have been sprung immediately on their refusal, which would, most probably, have given a practicable breach for the storm.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. POPHAM."

By letters from Bijah Gurh, dated the 12th curt. we learn, that Commissioners were appointed to make the dividends of the prize-money to the officers and troops upon that service. The treasure in the fort, on which the Rhanny is to have 15 per cent. is supposed to be very great, but the amount is not at present known. The first dividend already paid is 44,000 roupees to a Field-officer; to a Captain 22,000; and to a subaltern 11,000; and it is expected, that a very considerable sum will be shared from the sale of the jewels, and gold and silver utensils, which were found in the fort. Accounts were received on the 8th, that Cheyt Sing was within forty cos of Bijah Gurh, with an army of 5000 men, marching to the relief of the place. There is no doubt, but that he will make off with all possible speed, as soon as he receives the unwelcome news of the capitulation; his only remaining hope was on Bijah Gurh being able to hold out.

Extract of a letter Bijah Gurh, Nov. 12.

"This day, the first division of the prize-money was distributed, and amounted to

	Rupees.		*Rupees.*
Major Popham's share,	294,000	Subidar,	300
		Jemitdar,	140
Major, each,	44,956	Haveldar,	100
Captain,	22,478	Naick,	80
Subaltern,	11,239	Seapoy,	50
Serjeant,	200		

"The distribution was immediately made by a Committee of four field officers, Captains, &c. besides which, there is as much more money as will make a second dividend, amounting

to half of the firſt, excluſive of 26 bales of very fine ſhauls, a great quantity of broad-cloth, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, topazes, gold utenſils, and ſilver plate; inſomuch that a ſubaltern will ſhare upwards of 20,000 rupees. The reaſon of ſettling the firſt diviſion in ſuch a hurry, was to prevent the clamours of the officers and troops, whoſe continual cry was—*The Rohilla prize-money! prettily ſhroffed and paid!*"

Extract of a letter from Ceeſſway, near Bijah Gurh, dated November 12.

"I have the happineſs to inform you of the fall of Bijah Gurh on the 9th inſt. with the loſs of only 1 Seapoy, 1 Beaſty and a Coſſy killed. A ſubaltern's ſhare of the prize-money on the firſt dividend amounts to 11,237 rupees; and it is imagined the ſecond will amount to nearly one-fourth of that ſum: So that we are paid pretty well for our trip."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 10.

Wheat, 36 s. a 48 s.	Boiling ditto, 26 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 18 s. a 20 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 21 s.	Small ditto, 23 s.
Oats, 8 s. a 16 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 16 s. a 18 s.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Malt, 24 s. a 29 s.	Second Sort, 38 s.
Grey Peaſe, 18 s. a 20 s.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.
White ditto, 24 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 13.

Bank Stock 115.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73⅛ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3½ per cent. 1758, 59¼ a 60.	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 60⅜ a ½ op.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 58⅞ a 59.	Exch. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, 58½.	Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Long Ann. 17⅝.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 18 s.
Short Ann. 1778, 13¼ a 3-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 60½ a ⅝.
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 74 a ½.
3 per cent. Ann.—	Light L. Ann. 17 9-16ths a ¾.
India Bonds, 4 a 5 prem.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 13. S.W.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this afternoon till near half paſt four o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, June 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13. 1782.

"Mr *Burke* preſented a report reſpecting the diminution and new arrangements of officers in his Majeſty's houſehold.

"Mr *Fyner* roſe to object to the mode in which it was then going through the Houſe. He acknowledged to have not the leaſt objection againſt the neceſſity, principle, or objects of theſe ſeparate clauſes and arrangements which were then read. But he thought there was ſomething ſtill more requiſite for the information of that Houſe before the bill ſhould go into its commitment. He thought it was abſolutely neceſſary that the motives and tendencies ſhould be explained by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) the original author of the bill.

"Mr *Burke* roſe in reply, and ſaid, in reſpect to what the Honourable Gentleman had obſerved relative to the entire explanation of any thing that might prove ambiguous in any part or parts of this bill, he was perfectly of his opinion; and, as he ſhould be particularly deſirous of cultivating that Honourable Gentleman's good opinion, as well as that of the whole Houſe, and people at large, he ſhould then enter into every illuſtration that was neceſſary, but for theſe two reaſons. The firſt was, through a fear of its delaying a meaſure which required ſuch an immediate adoption. The other reaſon was, his having expatiated ſo long upon the principles of the bill, when he at firſt had the honour of bringing it forward for their approbation. Indeed, the reaſon why he had not of himſelf entered into theſe explications, ſo as to have anticipated the wiſhes of the Honourable Gentleman, was, from reflecting that the alterations which had been ſo graciouſly made by his Majeſty were not ſo different from thoſe he had had the honour to propoſe, but the ſame arguments would be entirely applicable and competent to the illuſtration of both. However, as it was the Honourable Gentleman's opinion, that ſuch an explanation was now neceſſary, he promiſed to enter into it in a more mature and proper ſtage of the buſineſs.

"The Right Honourable Gentleman then took the opportunity of obſerving his intention of making, very ſhortly, a motion reſpecting ſome regulations in the pay offices.

"Mr *Vyner* acceded to what the Right Honourable Gentleman obſerved, and accepted of his promiſe to enter more largely and copiouſly into the buſineſs before its commitment.

"Colonel *Barre* ſaid, that he was very happy to hear what had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) relative to his intention of bringing in a bill to correct ſome abuſes in the pay office. Abuſes he knew they were; but he thought the Right Honourable Gentleman, contrary to his uſual conduct, had ſuffered one particular to eſcape him. He begged leave to mention what that was. It was inſtanced, he ſaid, in himſelf. He had had, ſince April, in his hands, upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds; and yet he had been called upon to produce a memorial to demand from the Treaſury ſeventy thouſand pounds, as a ſum wanting for his office. This he thought an abuſe, which ſhould not be ſuffered to exiſt. No ſervant, in his ſituation, ſhould have the power of retaining one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds in his hands, and ſtill to be, as it were, obliged to make a farther demand on the Treaſury for twenty thouſand more.

Mr *Burke* made a ſhort reply to this, wherein he ſtated, that this was an abuſe which had not yet come to his knowledge. However, ſince the Right Honourable Gentleman (Colonel Barre) had been ſo diſintereſted as to mention it as an object of reformation, it certainly ſhould be a part of the bill, which he intended to bring before the Houſe.

"Mr *Dempſter* roſe to move, that he thought it would be more proper and ſatisfory to the whole Houſe, if the bill was ordered to be printed previous to its being committed.

"Mr *Burke* agreed to this.

"The bill was then read, and ordered to be printed.

TAXES.

"The bill for allotting a moiety of fifty *per* cent. on all tolls collated on carts and waggons, was moved for, being read a ſecond time.

"Sir *Adam Ferguſon* ſaid, that he could not but oppoſe this bill, as being cruel, oppreſſive, unproductive, and unequal. He ſaid, It was ſurely an eſtabliſhed axiom in finances, That every tax ſhould be of ſuch a nature as not to be felt by the people. It ſhould even be paid without their knowledge. It was quite otherwiſe in every poſſeſſional tax like this; for the people muſt feel it a very heavy burthen. They would, therefore, be careful to evade it in every form that could poſſibly be deviſed. In this view, he thought the commerce of the country would be very much reſtrained. The people would not conſider the withholding tax as a national injury. They would rather feel its exemption as a perſonal advantage. It was for this reaſon he thought the tax very impolitic and unproductive. But he conſidered it was, in its nature, abſolutely cruel and oppreſſive; for it tended to diſtreſs thoſe whoſe only advantage was the benefit and improvement of their turnpikes. Where nature was kind to them (as upon the ſea-ſhores) and had formed roads for the inhabitants without any expence of turnpikes, theſe would be neceſſarily excluded from the burthen. But where the inhabitants, from the nature of the ſoil and country, were obliged to be at the expence of turnpikes, theſe people were to be the immediate objects of this tax: So that while he conſidered it cruel and oppreſſive, he ſaw it was unequal—a principle contrary to every idea or ſpirit of taxation.

"The Honourable Baronet then adverted to Scotland and Norfolk, where he ſaid this tax would materially operate againſt the intereſts of the people; for in both places there was a great neceſſity for an extenſion of turnpike roads. But he found this act would operate ſo as to deter them from receiving the advantage of thoſe turnpikes, which they knew were to be objects of ſo weighty a burthen.

"Mr *Adam* ſaid, that he did not riſe to oppoſe this tax, although he thought it would admit of ſome amendments, to the relief of the ſubject, and the produce of the tax. What he had, therefore, to offer, was to ſtrengthen the preſent Government in acts which he thought the exigencies of the ſtate rendered indiſpenſible. Our ſituation was ſuch as required every concurrence and ſupport that could poſſibly be given. He conſidered it the baſeſt of principle to oppoſe a Miniſter from prejudice, and merely for preſerving the empty title of conſiſtency. His conſiſtency was always to act for the welfare of the whole, and not in oppoſition to the few. He ſhould, therefore, now merely ſuggeſt to the noble Lord what he thought would render the tax more equal and productive. He ſaid, that, in his opinion, if every cart or waggon was to be numbered, and to receive a licence for paying a certain annual ſum, the tax would then be perfectly equal and productive.

"Mr *Dempſter* ſtated, that he hoped not to be underſtood as meaning any thing inimical to the preſent Adminiſtration in what he had to offer; for, might he give his opinion, he thought the happy change had been the ſalvation of the country. But, in regard to the tax, he could not but oppoſe it, as being oppreſſive and unproductive. In that part of the country of Scotland which he had the honour to repreſent, he would aſſert, that not a fraction would accrue to Government. Turnpikes were not as yet there eſtabliſhed. They had not caſt aſide their natural prejudices reſpecting turnpikes. But where thoſe prejudices had ſubſided, there the commercial intereſt began to dawn. So that, in this view, he conſidered the tax both oppreſſive and unproductive. He wiſhed it to be conſidered by the noble Lord, whether the letting the money which this tax was calculated to raiſe, lie upon the ſinking fund till another ſeſſions, when there might be ſome other more feaſible mode of ſubſtitution deviſed. (Here ſome members ſaid, "No, No.") The Honourable Gentleman then ſaid, he ſhould give his vote to the tax; for he wiſhed that every ſupport ſhould be given to carry on the war, or obtain an honourable peace. Adminiſtration ſhould be ſtrengthened in their exigencies: They ſhould not be defeated. For his part, was his life neceſſary, it ſhould be given to aſſiſt them in their effective operations againſt our numerous enemies.

"Mr Secretary *Fox* ſaid, that he could but return his grateful acknowledgments for what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman, more eſpecially as he was aſſured of their ſincerity. But, in regard to his oppoſition to the bill, he would appeal to that Gentleman's good ſenſe, Whether the ſacrificing of our credit, by increaſing our ſinking fund, would be the means of obtaining an honourable peace? Surely not. In this view, it was neceſſary to adopt the tax. But, in reſpect to his choice of war or peace, he thought, that if even a ſuſpenſion of arms, even a truce could be obtained, under the name of *peace*, it would be our intereſt to accept of it.—The Right Honourable Gentleman then obſerved, that it did not become thoſe Gentlemen to oppoſe a tax which had ariſen from thoſe exigencies occaſioned by their votes and opinions for the beginning and proſecution of this war. However, if the tax was to be oppoſed, it could not, with any propriety, but on theſe two grounds: The one was, either the one adopted by the late Chancellor was better, or that it would be more proper this ſhould lie as an additional incumbrance on the ſinking fund.

"The queſtion for the ſecond reading was now called, and carried without a diviſion.

"Lord *John Cavendiſh*, Mr *Burke*, Mr *Montague*, Mr *Hill*, Mr *Courtney*, and others ſpoke in the debate.

"The diſſolution of the preſent Parliament, it is ſaid, is finally reſolved on, and that writs for a new election will certainly be iſſued early in the autumn."

This day's Weſt Poſt has given freſh ſpirits to the well-affected inhabitants of Edinburgh. Though we dare not venture to pronounce the good news true in their fulleſt extent, yet we would fain flatter ourſelves and the Public, that they are not entirely deſtitute of foundation. We will always be happy in every opportunity of laying before our readers agreeable intelligence; at the ſame time, we will be ſtudiouſly cautious of obtruding our own opinions upon them, where the matter labours under the ſmalleſt degree of uncertainty. The beſt manner, therefore, we preſume, in ſuch caſes is, to ſubmit the affair, ſimply, to the deciſion of our readers. From the following Extracts of Letters, with which we have been favoured, they will be able to form a judgment upon the ſubject, after which it would be improper in us to add any commentary:

Extract of a letter from Port Glaſgow, June 15. 1782.

"Lieutenant Ramſay's expreſs tender in her paſſage this morning from Lochryan, ſpoke with a Liverpool privateer, going into the harbour of Lamlaſh on account of contrary winds. The privateer informed him that he was at that time but 28 days from Jamaica, and that Admiral Rodney had followed his blow by overtaking the French fleet off the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, and after again engaging them, had taken twelve ſail of the line, ſunk two, and drove two more aſhore upon Hiſpaniola; and that the twelve ſail taken, were arrived at Port Royal, ſome time before he (the privateer) ſailed. A ſhort time will determine the truth or falſhood of this great event; but that the tender had the above recited intelligence from the privateer, you may be aſſured is a fact."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, June 15.

"This morning, the tender ſtationed at Lochryan boarded a veſſel from Tortola, bound to Briſtol, put into Lamlaſh, the maſter of which reports, that Admiral Rodney has taken ſix more of the French line, two run on ſhore, and two ſunk, and he is in ſearch of the reſt. The Collector of Port Glaſgow has ordered the King's boat out to Lamlaſh, to bring every particular that can be learned. I ſuppoſe we ſhall have a Gazette ſoon."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, dated Sunday June 16. 1782.

"This day a cutter arrived at Greenock, who reports, they ſpoke a veſſel from the Weſt Indies for Liverpool, and ſays, Rodney in another engagement has taken 12 ſail of the line, and ſunk two; the veſſel was only 28 days out, and as that is rather a ſhort paſſage from Jamaica, we apprehend ſhe is from Tortola."

This morning arrived in Burntiſland Roads, his Majeſty's ſhip Belle Poulle, with five tranſports from the Elbe, having Hanoverian troops on board.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"A company of Gentlemen are actually fitting out ſome veſſels for the purpoſe of carrying on a ſummer fiſhery on the weſtern coaſts of this kingdom. A Government cutter, we hear, is in future to be ſtationed on the coaſt fiſheries, in order to enforce the ſtature regulations for carrying them on, and particularly for preventing the caſting out of herring meſhes during the day.

"The influenza that has for ſome time paſt affected half the people in London, has at laſt reached this capital. If it continues with the ſame violence it has done ſince Friday laſt, very few in Dublin will eſcape this unwelcome gueſt."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN laſt week's papers, intimation is made to the Public, that a number of citizens had prepared an addreſs to his Majeſty on the late change of men and meaſures of Adminiſtration, to which all the friends of the conſtitution are invited to put their names.

Upon the ſhort ſpace of time the preſent miniſters have been in office, a juſt eſtimation of their merit or demerit can as yet ſcarce be made. If, by the few acts of their ſhort adminiſtration, the public were to give judgment, that, perhaps, might not be ſo favourable for them. The diſgracing, by a recall, the great Rodney! taking the command from the man who, by a ſucceſſion of glorious actions, has retrieved the honour of the Britiſh flag, ſurely gives them no title to the thanks of the Public!

But from any Scotſman, thanks is leſs due to men who have ſhown ſuch flagrant partialky againſt Scotland, as its worſt enemies never have dared to avow, by their defeating the Scots militia bill; for the Miniſters of State of the united kingdom, in oppoſition to the juſt claim and unanimous demand of our countrymen, to refuſe to put us upon the ſame equal footing with England, muſt excite the indignation of every man who has a drop of Scots blood in his veins. To be told by an Engliſh Secretary, that Scotland was conſidered as the country of recruits for the army; and that to allow us to apply any of our own men for our own national defence, would hurt the recruiting ſervice! was offering ſuch affront to this kingdom as ſhould render odious to every Scotſman the names of men who dared to treat his country with ſuch contempt. Shall we then addreſs the King with thanks for ſuch men and meaſures?

If there are any ſo low or contemptible as to join in ſuch an addreſs, their country muſt have a juſt eſtimate of ſuch patriots accordingly.

A FREE SCOT.

We are much obliged to LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS; *but have already had ſo much upon the ſubject of his intended ſpeech, that we judged the inſertion of it ſuperfluous.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 17. Friendſhip, Scott, from Hull, with goods.
Phœnix, Lamb, from Mulda, with tar.
Bachelors, M'Kenzie, from Fiſher-row, in ballaſt.
Lyon, ——, from Eaſtercizer, with wood.
Succeſs, Ferrier, from Stockton, with cheeſe and oats.
Liberty, Gibbons, from London, with goods.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 15. Rebecca, Renny, from Hull, with oak timber.
Eliſabeth, Caſſie, from North Berwick, with grain.
16. Agnes, Higgins, from Perth, with ditto.
Leviathan, Aydie, from Arandale, with timber.
Strand Maggen, Longfelt, from Chriſtiania, with ditto.
Martha, Walker, from Limekills, with lime.

SAILED,

15. William, Twizel, for Alemouth, in balaſt.
Jean, Bell, for Leith, ditto.
Exchange, Jickling, for Lynn, ditto.
16. Rebecca, Renny, for Torryburn, ditto.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, June 22. will be preſented,

A PLAY AND FARCE,

As will be expreſſed in Wedneſday's Paper.

End of the Play, A COMIC DANCE, (never performed here) called,

THE LAMP-LIGHTERS.

By Mr ALDRIDGE, Mr BANKS, and Miſs CAPON.

Mr ALDRIDGE and Miſs CAPON are engaged to perform three nights more. Their next appearance will be on Saturday the 29th inſt.

TO BE SOLD,

THE POST OF ORMOND PURSUIVANT AT ARMS.—Apply to Robert Boſwell writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

Conſiderably below prime coſt,

A FEW TENTS, with Marquees, complete Poles, Pins, &c.; alſo, ſome very large Foot and Horſemens TENTS.

For particulars, apply to William Hamilton and Son upholſterers in Canongate, Edinburgh.

THE Committee of the Creditors of the deceaſed ALEXANDER GRAY writer to the ſignet requeſt a General Meeting of the Creditors upon Tueſday the 25th inſtant, at one o'clock, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four mile heats. No horſe that ever won a purſe or plate of 50 l. Sterling value, hunter's purſes or plates excepted, will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes, 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, (given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to ſtart for the above purſe that ever was in ſweats before the 1ſt of March laſt, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted.

The horſes, mares, and geldings, muſt be booked by the Clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes or ſervants muſt then produce the proper certificates. And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Aſſemblies as uſual.

Right Hon. LORD MAITLAND,
COLONEL WEMYSS,
Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craigends, } Stewards.

JUDICIAL SALE,

By authority of the Court of Seſſion.

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 2d day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

That Large, Elegant, and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, being No. 14. in Prince's-ſtreet, New Town, as preſently occupied and poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the ſignet, at the proven yearly rent of 72 l. 5½ l. Sterling, after all deductions. The upſet price 1224 l. 7 s. 5½ d. Sterling.

This houſe is moſt ſubſtantially built, and contains 11 fire-rooms, beſides ſeveral large dreſſing cloſets, garret rooms, and a variety of other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a large family. In the ſunk area there is a water pipe, water cloſet, cellars, &c. and behind the houſe there is a ſtable ſo divided as to anſwer various purpoſes. The dining-room and drawing room are each 30 foot long by 20, and the other rooms in proportion.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Alexander Gray writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 10th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of LAWERS, with

the pertinents, lying in the pariſhes of Monivaird, Strowan, Comrie, Monzie, and Fouls, ſhewartry of Strathern, and county of Perth, all holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 1278l. 17 s. 1 d. Scots.

This is an eſtate of great extent, well accommodate, and very improveable; the preſent yearly clear rent is 871 l. 4 s. 10 d. Sterling, excluſive of ſervices and carriages performed by the tenants, to the value of above 30l. per annum; and when the current leaſes expire, (ſome of which drop in 1784,) conſiderable additional rent may be depended on. It lies three miles from Crief, in a fine ſporting country, abounding with game of all ſorts, and the tenants pay the land-tax, and all the public and pariſh burdens, over and above their rents.

There is a large and elegant modern manſion-houſe, with ſuitable offices, fit to accommodate any gentleman's family, all in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the rivern Earn, which coſt upwards of 6000l. Sterling.

The garden is ſtocked with wall and ſtandard fruit-trees of good kinds, and the adjacent fields, to a conſiderable extent, are ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided.

The woods are valuable; for, beſides a plantation of thriving trees of different ſorts lying near the houſe, conſiſting of ſixty acres about ſixty years old, there is in the policy around the houſe and gardens a great many valuable full grown timber trees; and on the eſtate there is alſo three natural woods, moſtly oak, viz. Laggan, cut in 1764, Craigmore in 1767, and Aſhtoncy in 1768, all well fenced and very thriving, which, at next cutting, are computed to ſell for about 1500 l. Sterling.

II. The TWO THIRD PARTS of the Lands and Farm of GAINLEITCH, with the pertinents and tythes, parſonage and vicarage, lying in the pariſh of Fenwick, bailiary of Cunningham, and county of Ayr, whereof the yearly clear rent is 59 l. 17 s. 7 d. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of John M'Gowan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to make a private bargain,) perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

John M'Intyre at Lawers will ſhow that barony, and George Douglas at Loudoun will ſhow the farm of Gainleitch.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be SOLD by Public Roup or Auction,
Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 9th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THAT Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN lying on the eaſt ſide of Glen water, conſiſting of the farms of Braidlie, Lochfield, Fioch, Tongue Under-the-Law, Broomhill, Eaſt, Weſt, and Mid Glaiſters, Henrytoun, Quarterhouſe, Winſhiels, and Dearvill-Mill, all holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 503l. 11s. 1d. Scots, and paying preſently 251l. 8s. 7d. Sterling of yearly free rent.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Loudoun, on the great road from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, in the near neighbourhood of the thriving villages of Dervill and Newmills, ſix miles from Kilmarnock and Strathaven, and eight miles from Glaſgow.

The farms of Braidlie, Fioch, and Winſhiells, conſiſting of 607 Scots acres or thereby, with a muir of about 136 Scots acres, are chiefly adapted for paſture. The other farms, conſiſting of about 1133 Scots acres, are moſtly arable, partly incloſed with ditch and hedge, of an exceeding good ſoil, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. A conſiderable additional rent will be got on the farms of Braidlie and Lochfield at Martinmas 1784, when the current leaſe expires; alſo at the expiry of the other leaſes, the whole of the lands being let very low. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens.

LOT II.—The Farms of Mauchline Mains, Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſsgavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 602l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 240l. 4s. 6d. Sterling, 20 bolls meal and 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 ſtones ſtraw.

LOT III.—The Lands of Damhead, conſiſting of 42 Scots acres or thereby, preſently let at 20l. Sterling, and valued in the ceſs-books at 50l. 17s. 3d. Scots.

LOT IV.—The Lands of Roddinghead, conſiſting of 150 Scots acres or thereby, preſently let at 15l. 7s. Sterling, and rated in the ceſs-books at 50l. 3d. Scots. There is a lime-quarry on this farm, which has been wrought to great advantage for ſome years paſt, not included in the above-rent.

LOT V.—The Haugh-Mill, Mill-Lands, and Multures, preſently let at 12l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10 5-8th pecks meal, 13 bolls 9 1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the ceſs-books at 69l. 4s. 11d. Scots.

The lands conſiſt only of about 7 acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a moſt extenſive thirlage; for, excluſive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that pariſh, ſhe is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchaſe at a great price.

The preſent leaſe was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirlage is not impaired by a ſale to the ſtrange heritors), a very great riſe may be depended on.

LOT VI.—The Lands of Willoch-hill, conſiſting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the ceſs-books at 31l. 1s. 1d. Scots, preſently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13l. Sterling.

The whole of the laſt five lots lie in the pariſh of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glaſgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr, by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and ſix miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well incloſed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land tax.

During the currenty of the preſent leaſes they have been highly improved, by incloſing, ſubdividing, and liming, and ſo at the expiry will let for double rent; and beſides the lime-quarry in Lot IV. there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT VII.—The Lands and Barony of Sorn, lying in the pariſh of Sorn, conſiſting of about 2940 acres, holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 1104l. 15s. 8d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 512l. 19s. 7d. Sterling, 33 bolls meal, and 8 bolls bear.

Theſe lands lie on the water of Ayr, ten miles from Ayr, two from Mauchline, and three from Cumnock, on the ſaid road leading from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk. The arable part, conſiſting of about 2000 acres, is moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided, and is capable of great improvement, having plently of lime within itſelf, and alſo coal, which has been and may be wrought to advantage at a ſmall expence. The tenants pay all burdens.

Sorn Caſtle is a commodious manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Ayr, with ſuitable offices, gardens, and policy, and a thriving plantation of about 20 acres; to which, and to the farm of Sorn Mains, conſiſting of about 161 acres, all well incloſed, the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs, being preſently out of leaſe.

The leaſes on the farms of Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarſwood, Meadow, Wietſhaw, and Highburn of Need, expire at Martinmas 1783, on South and Mid Blairkipps at Martinmas 1784, and on Meadowhead at Martinmas 1789, when, and at the expiry of all the other leaſes, great additional rents will be given.

LOT VIII.—The Farms of Prieſtſhiells, Stottincleugh, Graſshills, Blackſide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, conſiſting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 445l. 2d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99l. 14s. 1d. 8-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr paſſes through them. They afford excellent ſheep-paſture, and have beſides a conſiderable quantity of arable land capable of great improvement, having both lime and coals within the lands themſelves.

There is alſo a great appearance of lead mines in different places of this eſtate, and it abounds with game.

At the laſt ſet the tenants paid no leſs than 846l. Sterling of graſſum, ſo at Martinmas 1783, when the leaſes expire, above double the preſent rent may be depended on. The eſtate has a right of common paſturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extenſive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7l. of ſtipend over and above his rent.

The purchaſers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot II. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Money.	Meal.	Bear.	Valued Rent. Scots.
		£. s. d.	B.	B.	£. s. d.
Lot 1.	Mauchline Mains,	77 6 0	0	0	152 10 1
2.	Eaſt, Weſt, & South Moſsgavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, -	120 12 8	12	6	335 16 4
3.	Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield, -	42 5 10	8	7	114 5 0
		L.240 4 6	20	13	602 11 5

The lands of Mauchline-Mains in Parcel 1ſt will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following lots, viz.

		Rent. £. s. d.	Measure. A. R. F.
Lot 1.	The lands poſſeſſed by Matthew Fiſher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennert, - -	15 16 4	16 1 12
2.	The lands poſſeſſed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilſon, - -	19 15 10	21 1 0
3.	The lands poſſeſſed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton, -	18 15 4	21 2 37
4.	The lands poſſeſſed by John Ritchmont and Robert Weir, - -	18 8 0	17 1 10
5.	The lands poſſeſſed by John Miller,	4 10 6	4 0 0
		L.77 6 0	80 2 19

The barony of Sorn, in Lot VII. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Money. £. s. d.	Meal. B.	Bear. B.	Valued Rent. Scots. £. s. d.
Lot 1.	Sorn Mains, Caſtle, Garden, Policy, Waulk-mill, Hillhead, Crofthead Furnſide, Windyedge, Greenfaulds, Sorn Mill, & Millands, - -	283 0 0	29	6	418 15 0
2.	Blairkipps, Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarſwood, Meadow, and Blackdyke,	102 4 11	4	2	314 5 3
3.	Highburn of Need, Wietſhaw, Meadowhead, Blairmalloch, and Dykeneuk,	128 14 8	0	0	371 15 5
		L.512 19 7	33	8	1104 15 8

The lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in Lot VIII. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. *Sterling.*	Valued Rent. *Scots.*
Lot 1.	Prieſtſhiells, Stettincleugh, and Graſshills, -	L.40 0 0	L.166 10 0
2.	Blackſide, Linburn, and Lamontburn, - -	39 6 $6\frac{8}{12}$	161 16 10
3.	Harwood, - -	11 0 0	45 10 0
4.	Muir Mill and Mill-lands,	9 13 7	71 3 4
		L.99 14 $1\frac{8}{12}$	L.445 0 2

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh (who has power to ſell by private bargain), perſons inclined to purchaſe may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will alſo be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will ſhow the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup and auction, within the King's Arms Inn, in the burgh of Ayr, on Friday the 30th day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock afternoon,

The following LANDS, lying in the Barony

of Alloway, pariſh and ſhire of Ayr, together or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of HIGH CARCLUIE, and Part of the Lands of HIGH BROOMBERRY YARDS, conſiſting of 120 acres or thereby, all arable, and preſently let at 50 l. 17 s. 6 d. ſterling yearly.

LOT II. The Lands of HIGH BROOMBERRY YARDS, conſiſting of 75 acres or thereby, all arable, and preſently let at 38 l. 10 s. ſterling.—There is a lime-quarry on this lot, which has been and may be wrought to great advantage, and is not included in the foreſaid rent.

LOT. III. The Lands of SOUTH HIGH CORTON, conſiſting of 87 acres or thereby, all arable, and formerly ſet at 45 l. ſterling.

LOT IV. The Lands of SOUTH HIGH MUIR of CORTON, conſiſting of 117 acres or thereby, all arable, and formerly ſet at 70 l. Sterling.

The whole of the foreſaid lands are ſubſtantially incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch, and with ſtone dykes on the march with ſome of the neighbouring heritors.—There are alſo ſeveral belts and clumps of planting on them, twenty-two years old, and very thriving.—They are capable of, and well ſituated for improvement; for, beſides the Limequarry in Lot II. there is plenty of Lime and Coal in the neighbourhood.—On each of the lots there is a good farm-houſe and office-houſe, lately built, and in good repair.

The whole of the Lands lie within three miles of the burgh of Ayr. And there being no leaſes on any of them, the purchaſer may enter to the poſſeſſion at Martinmas next.

The whole of the foreſaid Lands hold feu of the burgh of Ayr, for payment of the following feu-duties: Lot I. 8 l.—Lot II. 5 l.—Lot III. 5 l. 16 s.—and Lot IV. 7 l. 16 s. all Sterling,—doubling the ſame the firſt year of the entry of an heir, and tripling it at the entry of a ſingular ſucceſſor; and the burgh of Ayr relieves the proprietor of all teind and ſtipend.

The title-deeds and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and copies of the conditions of ſale in the hands of Charles Shaw writer in Ayr.

James Thom in High Carcluie will ſhow the lands.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, renders it unneceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſalutary effects: Suffice it therefore to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac caſes; and hence alſo they account for its being ſo particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are incident to the conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the uſual allowances; Meſſrs HUSBAND and ELDER, Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in moſt of the principal towns in Great Britain.

A FARM IN FIFE TO LET

For ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1783,

THE FARM of PRIORLETHIM, lying in the pariſh of Cameron, within two Engliſh miles of the city of St Andrew's, and ſix of the towns of Coupar, Anſtruther, Pittenweem, and Ely. It conſiſts of 318 Scots acres, all arable except 40 acres now lying in a ſtate of nature, which, with the whole farm, is capable of the higheſt culture. The high road from the coaſt runs through the farm to St Andrews, and of courſe an eaſy and ſhort conveyance for carriages. This farm may be divided into two ſeparate ones, by the high road. The eaſt one will then conſiſt of 200 acres, all of which has been in tillage; and the weſt one will conſiſt of about 118 acres, in which lies the piece of muir, at a very ſhort diſtance from lime.

For further particulars, apply to William Thomſon, the proprietor, in Quality Street, Leith; who will either ſet it jointly or ſeparately, and incloſe the greateſt part of it, as can be agreed on.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Burſars Students of Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St Andrews, and of other three Burſars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 10 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly, during their courſes, which continue three years.—The Burſars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and thoſe at Edinburgh by the Magiſtrates, Council, and Treaſurer of that City, in conſequence of a ſum long ago mortified in the hands of theſe corporations.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Blawhannan, otherwiſe Buchanan, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Kilmaronock, and ſhire of Dumbarton. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament. The property is held by two vaſſals, who pay of money, victual, and caſualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent, commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwiſe called Stone Calfay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents, lying within the bailiary of Kyle, and ſhire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor ſtood on the roll of freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vaſſals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of ſingular ſucceſſors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

ISLAY MINES.

TO be LET in tack, for ſuch number of years, and on ſuch terms as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE MINES in the Iſland of Iſlay, belonging to Mr Campbell of Shawfield. Theſe mines diſcover themſelves at ſurface in many different places of the iſland. They were opened and wrought by Mr Freebairn, the late tackſman, in nine different places. Eight of the veins carried lead only, and the other a mixture of lead and copper ore.

The veins are in general from two to three feet wide of ſolid lead and brangled ore; and according to the aſſays made in Scotland, give from 16 to 32 ounces of ſilver per ton; but from aſſays made in London yield to the amount of 48 ounces. One of theſe veins runs in ſome places nine feet wide, carrying three ribs of ore, each of them four inches ſolid, beſides ſmall ſtrings and brangled ore intermixed.

The works need no timber, and in general have not much water, when, at the depth of 20 or 30 fathoms. Levels are already made in different places; and the report of an experienced miner, who lately ſurveyed them, concludes thus: "Upon the whole, theſe mines already diſcovered ſhew, that if the levels were carried up, and engines properly placed to take the benefit of the water that offers to work them, they would become profitable and laſting."

There will be alſo ſet to the perſon who takes the mines, a FARM in their neighbourhood, conſiſting of between four and five hundred acres, with a convenient ſtead of offices lately built.

The iſland of Iſlay is peculiarly ſituated for working its minerals to advantage, being the ſouthermoſt of all the Weſtern Iſlands, and within two days ſail of Liverpool, and many other places of market. The veins already opened are alſo within leſs than three meaſured miles of a fine natural harbour in the iſland, called Freeport, where a ſmelting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, and ſet of offices have been creſted, and will be likewiſe ſet in leaſe to the perſon who takes the mines.

For further particulars apply to John Spottiſwood ſolicitor at law, London, Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or James Addiſon late overſeer of the above mines, preſently reſiding at the houſe of Meſſ. Bogle, Macdougal, and Company, Queen-ſtreet, Glaſgow.

FARMS IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

THERE is to be SET, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to either at Martinmas or Whitſunday next, the following FARMS, viz.

I. The Farm and Eſtate of MILNCRAIG, with the extenſive Highland Grafings of Strathruſdale, Miln of Milncraig, and Lands of Tollie.—This farm lies in the pariſh of Roſkeen, and is very pleaſantly ſituated along ſide of the river of Alneſs; has a beautiful and commanding proſpect of the Moray and Cromarty friths, and of the moſt beautiful and fertile parts of the counties of Roſs and Cromarty; and is excellently ſituated either for fiſhing or ſhooting, as the hills and woods in the neighbourhood afford plenty of game of all kinds, and the river of Alneſs very good ſalmon and trout fiſhing.—There is a good manſion-houſe with garden and offices, and a complete ſet of farm-offices at Milncraig, with about one hundred and ſixty acres of arable land, well incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone dykes, all fencible; and the greateſt part of theſe lands have been ſome years in graſs, and all laid down in high order. Beſide the above quantity of arable land, there is a pretty extenſive ſheep-run cloſe adjoining to the farm, and extenſive plantations fit for wintering black cattle.—The graſings of Strathruſdale are only about four miles diſtant from the farm of Milncraig; ſo that the black cattle and ſheep graſed there in ſummer, can be commodiouſly wintered at Milncraig. There is plenty of fine peats at a moderate diſtance, and an inexhauſtible marle pit cloſe adjoining to the farm, which is ſold by the proprietor thereof at a very moderate price.

This farm is centrically ſituated betwixt Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, three good market towns, and only two miles diſtant from the ſea.

II. The Farms of CASTLECRAIGE, DUNSKAITH, and ARMAT, with the extenſive graſings thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Nigg, beautifully and commodiouſly ſituate along the ſea-ſide, on the north ſide of the Cromarty Ferry, and immediately oppoſite to the town of Cromarty. Theſe farms lie all contiguous and adjoining to each other, have been long in graſs, which has been moſtly paſtured for many years back for behoof of the proprietor, and are remarkable for carrying fine ſweet graſs, fit for either black cattle or ſheep.

The arable land of theſe farms conſiſt of about 100 acres, and the graſs grounds and ſheep run are very extenſive. There are large plantations of Scots firs, with plenty of whins, broom, and heath, much calculated for wintering black cattle or ſheep. They have a great command of ſea-ware, of the beſt quality; and as there is a daily communication by the Ferry to Cromarty, a growing manufacturing town, every article that can be raiſed from the farm will find a ready market. Theſe farms are ſufficiently fenced off from the neighbouring grounds, by a wooden railing on the one ſide, the ſea making a ſufficient fence on the other. Theſe railings can be eaſily kept up, as there are plenty of growing timber on the premiſſes. The proprietor will give every reaſonable encouragement for erecting a genteel farm-houſe and offices.

Any perſon inclining to rent any of theſe farms, may either correſpond with Mr Roſs of Cromarty, the proprietor at London, or with Hugh Roſe his factor at Cromarty. Alexander Smith at Cromarty Mains will ſhow the premiſſes to any perſon wanting to treat about a leaſe of any of them.

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